THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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Per Annum in Advance
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 4TH JUNE.

THE Gækwar of Baroda leaves for Switzerland at once, embarking from Madras on the 10th. Colonel Jackson, Political Agent, Amreli, accompanies him as Political Officer on his tour, which will last about six months. The Maharani does not go, and the suite will be very small—only ten persons including servants. The journey, the *Pioneer* informs us, is not necessitated by any unfavourable change in the Maharaja's health, but by the wish on his part, now that anxiety on account of his wife is over, to spend his enforced leisure in a more agreeable and profitable way than amid the somewhat dismal scenes of Ooty in the rains.

THE Rajah of Nagar has sent a messenger to Bakhshi Mulraj, the Cashmere Commandant at Gilgit, offering to apologise for his recent misconduct. The Cashmere Durbar will probably take this opportunity of settling what might have been a troublesome affair.

AN industry in artificial sponges is in process of creation. M. Oscar Schmidt, Professor at the University of Gratz, in Styria, has invented a method by which pieces of living sponge are broken off and planted in a favourable spot. From very small cuttings of this kind, Professor Schmidt has obtained large sponges in the course of three years, and at a very small expense. One of his experiments gave the result that the cultivation of 4000 sponges had not cost more than 225 francs, including the interest for three years on the capital expended. The Austro-Hungarian Government has been so much struck with the importance of these experiments that it has officially authorised the protection of this new industry on the coast of Dalmatia.

THE greatest known depth of the ocean is midway between the Island of Tristan d'Acunha and the mouth of the Rio de La Plata. The bottom was here reached at a depth of 46,236 feet, or eight and three-fourths miles, exceeding by more than 17,000 feet the height of Mount Everest, the loftiest mountain in the world. In the North Atlantic Ocean, south of Newfoundland, soundings have been made to a depth of 4,580 fathoms or 27,480 feet; while depth equalling 34,000 feet, or six and one-half mile, is reported from south of Bermuda Islands. The average depth of the Pacific Ocean, between Japan and California, is a little over 2,000 fathoms. The average depth of all the oceans is from 2,000 to 3,000 fathoms.

THE Finance Committee has recommended to reduce Bombay and Madras into Lieutenant-Governorships. It sees no reason why Madras, with a population of 31,170,631 and Bombay with a population of 16,454,414, cannot each be governed by a Lieutenant Governor, whilst Bengal, with a population of 66,691,456, is governed by a Lieutenant Governor. The Punjab also which has a larger population than Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces with Oudh which have a larger population than Madras and Bombay, is each governed by a Lieutenant-Governor.

THE Shinwaris of Pesh Bolak beyond the Khyber are again resisting the Amir's authority, having declined to submit to the measurement of their lands by Afghan officials. Gholam Hyder, the Amir's General at Jellalabad, is taking the usual coercive measures.

IT IS believed that the derailment of a passenger train at Behar, on the E. I. P. Railway on Friday, was the work of a gang of Bhils. Their supposed intention was to wreck a wheat train, the grain traffic being at present very active. No trace, however, of the Bhils has been discovered.

THE net value of gold imported to this country during the month of April was Rs. 9,21,823, and that of silver imported was Rs. 1,16,41,338, making the total net imports of the precious metals Rs. 1,25,63,161 The assay value of coins and bullion received in the Indian Mints during the same period was Rs. 80,60,844, and of the same coined and examined Rs. 76,22,288.

AT the annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute, a paper was read on Water Gas for Metallurgical and Lighting purposes. The system of lighting by this gas has been adopted with great success at several large works on the Continent, and it is also largely used in America. It is said to possess the convenience of town gas with the brilliancy of the electric light, and to cost considerably less than either. It is also declared to be absolutely steady. The process of manufacture is comparatively simple. The fuel, by the aid of an air blast, is raised to a high temperature, and is afterwards cooled by a jet of steam for the production of water gas. The burners and plants are the same as those used for the ordinary gas.

TUESDAY, 5TH JUNE.

CONSIDERABLE damage was done at Cawnpore by the severe storm of the 31st ultimo. A correspondent of the *Morning Post* states :—"The beautiful Memorial Gardens suffered greatly, and now present a sad spectacle. Many houses were wholly or partially dismantled, and a number of huts was literally swept away. The city has suffered more than the station, but no fatal casualties have, however, yet been reported, though a great many natives were injured. At the mills some roofs of the boiler sheds were torn away, and the heavy sheeting carried a considerable distance. Miles of roadway were obstructed by fallen trees. Railway communication was impeded for a time through the confusion caused by injury to the telegraph wires."

THE proposal regarding the abolition of the Calcutta Mint was considered at the last meeting of the Viceroy's Council, and it was decided to retain it on the following grounds :—The Bombay Mint, facing as it does the sea, is exposed to hostile cruisers attacking Bombay ; a European war would create enormous demands for coinage ; the existence of two Mints gives Government greater facilities for reducing bullion reserve.

JUTE is likely to meet with a formidable rival in a newly discovered plant, called the ramie. The resistance and durability of its fibre being greater than those of jute, it will be useful for the making of sacks and other coarse cloths ; its fineness and solidity offer greater facilities than flax in the manufacture of handkerchiefs, muslins, &c. ; it is superior to hemp for articles of cordage ; it can be used with cotton, and can be blended with wool for material for winter clothing. Another important advantage which the new plant possesses is that it yields three harvests in the year, and the cultivation requires very little labour.

IN the April number of the *Nineteenth Century* Sir John Pope Hennessy, the late Governor of Hong-Kong, writes that there should be no difficulty in obtaining a treaty with China for prohibiting Chinese emigration to the Australian Colonies, similar to the treaty obtained by the United States. The House of Commons and the Foreign Office are unwilling, he says, to demand such a treaty, from the fear that it would irritate the official classes at Peking, and produce strained relations with the Court. Sir John Hennessy affirms that both the higher classes and the officials of China, so far from resenting the demand would be indifferent to, if not positively pleased with, a measure that would retain Chinese labour for its own proper work of developing the national resources of China. Sir John would, therefore, recommend negotiations being set on foot at once, for the treaty which the Australian Colonies so urgently demand.

SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT of Bombay has made a donation of Rs. 6,000 to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. The donation is made in Government securities, and the interest of Rs. 240 a year thereon, is to be devoted to providing a scholarship for female medical students. The nomination for the "Sir Dinshaw Petit Scholarship" is to be made by the Bengal branch, but the award is to be confirmed by the Central committee. The conditions attached to the scholarship by the donor, are 1st, that the candidate shall have passed the necessary entrance examination for the Calcutta Medical College ; 2nd, that she is willing to study medicine as a means of obtaining her livelihood ; 3rd, that her parents, or guardians are not themselves in a position to pay for her medical education ; and 4th, that she bears a respectable character, and is of physique suitable to her intended career.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH JUNE.

THE House of Commons has agreed for the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts in India. During the Debate on the resolution, Sir John Gorst referred to the spontaneous suspension of the military regulations by the Indian Government under the power contained in the C. D. Act. Sir John Gorst further said that it was unconstitutional for him, as well as inexpedient for Parliament, to interfere with the legislative independence of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

PERHAPS one of the most singular applications of electricity to the useful arts is, observes the *Iron Age*, its employment in the honey of bees when they swarm. The old-fashioned way of accomplishing this interesting feat of domestic economy was, if not absolutely dangerous, at least quite annoying and provoking. German scientists of a practical disposition conceived the notion of utilizing the electric force to stupefy, without injuring, the bees for a short period. The plan was found to work like a charm. It was first tried upon bees that had gathered upon trees. Whether the clusters were large or small, the result was perfect. The bees fell upon the ground in a trance that admitted of safe handling. The next stage in the experiment was to capture the bees when they were about to swarm. By introducing the ends of two conducting wires into a fully occupied honey-comb and turning on the current for an instant, the insects were rendered inactive for about thirty minutes.

IT is repored that all papers connected with the proposal to convert Burmah into a Lieutenant-Governorship have been sent to England by the Government of India. The appointment is to be offered to Sir Charles Elliott, Sir Charles Crosthwaite succeeding him in the Council.

THE following official reasons are given for the transfer of Bangalore Fort to Mysore :—When the rendition of Mysore took place, the fort contained the arsenal, and was occupied by British troops It was consequently retained, like the Civil and military station of Bangalore, within limits over which the British officers exercised jurisdiction. Subsequently the arsenal has been removed to Agram and all the troops withdrawn. The Government of India, therefore, no longer requires the fort, and as, by its situation, it can be more conveniently supervised by the authorities of the town of Bangalore than by those of the civil and military station, it was decided, after discussing the question thoroughly, to hand it over to the Maharajah.

GREAT alarm prevails in Jhelum in the Punjab owing to cholera having broken out. It is confined to the Civil Lines portion of the city, known as the new city of Jhelum.

IT is said that the total amount offered by the Indian feudatories for National Defence, reaches ten million rupees, whilst twenty Princes and Chiefs have offered all the resources of their respective States for the purpose.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has authorized the Collector of Aligarh to remit and suspend rents in certain villages of the Aligarh district where the crops have been damaged by flood.

LUCKNOW was visited on the night of the 1st instant, by one of the severest gales experienced there for some time. It commenced at about 11-30 with a violent dust storm, and ended in a perfect hurricane of wind and rain. The latter fell in torrents for nearly two hours. Windows were blown in, and large trees were snapped like matchwood.

BISMARCK's habits and hours are shocking to old-fashioned people. The Prince goes to bed at 2 A. M., and gets up at noon. He eats supper at midnight in company with Princess Bismarck. In Bismarck's bedroom a light is always kept burning, messages being often delivered to him in the night.

THE Bulgarian Government has deposed Monsignor Clement, owing to the attitude of open hostility which he assumed towards Prince Ferdinand on the

occasion of His Highness's visit to Tirnova. It will be remembered that Monsignor Clement played a leading part in the deposition of Prince Alexander, and that he is accounted the chief of the Russian party in Bulgaria.

THURSDAY, 7TH JUNE.

A CONTEMPORARY says that some stir is likely to be made about the cost of the London establishment of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company, which is something like £9,000 a year. Of this sum Sir Richard Meade, the Chairman, draws £1,000, an allowance which is absurdly disproportioned to the value of the service rendered in return. The Company's stock is chiefly held by investors, and there are probably not a dozen transfers of shares a month: so that a Registration Office with a Manager at a total cost of say an eighth of its present figure should suffice to do all that is really required. There is already a well paid agent on the line itself to whom all the practical work might be safely entrusted. The railway is an unnecessarily heavy burden on the State which guarantees its dividends.

THE new Electric Club in America has attached to it perhaps the finest electrical lecture hall in the world, with all kinds of batteries, dynamos, etc., ready for experiment, and numberless apparatus for demonstrating the laws of electricity and for showing any new experiments. Besides this lecture hall, the Electric Club furnishes its members with all the comforts and conveniences of an ordinary club, the only noticeable feature being that electricity is utilized wherever possible. For instance, there is in the lavatory an electric boot-brush which automatically produces a high polish on the boot of the members when their feet are placed on the rest. The weight of the foot on the rest joins the circuit, and a revolving brush completes the job. On stepping up to the entrance the doors swing back automatically, and close again after one has entered, the motion being actuated by an electric current which is started and closed by the pressure of the foot on the step. All the fires in this club are also electric, being composed of platinum wire zig-zagged in asbestos and with a heating plate above. This gives out an intense heat, and can moreover be lighted and extinguished in a second. It is needless to add that the newest electric lights are used throughout the building, and that telephones and electric bells are in every room. Altogether the club seems to be a great novelty.

THE following notice appears in a German scientific journal under the signature of Karl Penka, the well-known Austrian anthropologist, whose theories concerning the origin of the Aryans were mentioned not long ago in connection with Professor Sayce's notable confusion between the birch and the beech. "The anthropological and ethnographic inquiries which have been set on foot by the Government of India under the direction of Mr. H. H. Risley have now been completed in Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and Oudh, and are about to be extended to the Punjab and the Central Provinces. The measurements already taken go to show that the pre-Aryan population of India was not as has hitherto been generally believed brachycephalic, and that it had no connection with races which are now found on the north-western frontier of the country. As regards the lower castes and tribes of Western Bengal, Mr. Risley's investigations appear to point to the following main conclusions: (*a*) the races in question are very black; (*b*) they are mesocephalic, occasional cases of dolichocephaly, but none of brachycephaly, being met with; (*c*) judged by the nasal index, which shows the proportion of the nose, they approach the Negrito type. In the face of these discoveries the theory of the north-eastern origin of the Kolarian tribes seems to be no longer tenable." This is too technical for general readers.

THE preliminary return of the British army prepared in anticipation of the general annual return for 1887 shows that the average effective strength of the regular army was last year 209,774, of which 1,304 were household cavalry, 18,054 cavalry of the line, 3,898 Royal Horse Artillery, 30,836 Royal Artillery, 6,508 Royal Engineers, 5,859 Foot Guards, 134,393 Infantry of the line, 2,474 colonial corps, 2,902 commissariat and transport, 683 ordnance store, and 2,610 medical staff. The average strength of the army was larger last year than it has been since 1868, and 6,000 more than in 1886, which had the largest average up to that time. The recruits for long service during the year numbered 1,543 and for short service 29,682. The First Class Army Reserve on the 1st January this year numbered 52,000, the Second Class 53,000, the total Reserve and auxiliary forces, including 228,038 volunteers enrolled, numbered 415,784, being 48,825 less than the establishment.

FRIDAY, 8TH JUNE.

THE accounts of the sea-borne trade of the Lower Provinces for the past year show a total increase of some 212 lakhs. The aggregate value of exports and imports amounted to about 70¾ crores, a figure which has been only once exceeded. The increase in the year's trade shows itself everywhere except in coasting imports. As to details one of the most satisfactory points in the accounts is the marked recovery in the trade with Australia, which had been steadily falling since 1882-83. The trade with America and Germany also shows a noteworthy increase, and Russia with her kerosine oil imports is beginning to figure in the list; but Belgium, with which a considerable trade had of late years been springing up, records a marked decline.

To employ the living and healthy tissue of the animal to repair or replace the dead or decaying substance in the man, is one of the most remarkable devices of surgery of the present day. An extaordinary example of its successful application came from Vienna by the last mail. Dr. Fleischl, Professor of Physiology in the Vienna University, had been suffering acute pain for a considerable time from a poisoned-nerve. At length Dr. Gersuny, a young surgeon in the University took him in the hand, and attached, in what way not precisely told, the corresponding nerve of a rabbit to the diseased nerve, with the result that the Professor has been completely cured.

THE Khyber is at present in a very disturbed state owing to fighting between the Zakka and Kuki Khels. It appears that one has been raiding on the other, the former being the culprits

M. A. SIMEON, Agent of the Messageries Maritimes, has arrived in Bombay to make arrangements for placing a line of passenger steamers from Aden to Bombay and Karachi in connection with the service of that Company to China and Australia. The new contract with the French Government under which this and other extensions of the Company's operations will be made, comes into force on the 29th July, and the steamers will forthwith commence running between Aden and Bombay and Karachi. The Company is building four large steamers of increased speed to comply with the conditions of the contract, which fix the speed to China at thirteen knots an hour. Owing to the frequent changes in the personnel of French ministries, the new contract—the terms of which were settled some two years since—was only officially sanctioned six months ago, so that there has not as yet been time to build the new steamers of the increased speed stipulated for. The main routes are those to China, to Australia and to South America, with subsidiary lines from Colombo to Calcutta, from Singapore to Batavia, from Mauritius to Madagascar, from Sydney to New Caledonia, and some others. The Messageries build their own steamers at a place near Marseilles, where four thousand workmen are employed.

A SPECIAL London telegram to the *Poineer* states that Lord Cross has asked the Royal Commission on Currency what remedy it suggests in view of the present serious fall in exchange. He himself favours a gold standard. Lord Landsdowne is reported as about to point out that the position of the Executive in India must become impossible unless the international agreement as to the future employment of silver in Europe and America receives the support of England.

A MEMORIAL has been forwarded by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor, protesting against a proclamation concerning the sale of salt in the mofussil, which the police appear to have issued upon their own authority. They are proclaiming by the beat of drum that the salt duty having been raised by only eight annas per maund, wholesale salt merchants are prohibited from selling salt at a higher rate than Rs 3-2 to Rs. 3-7 per maund, and retail dealers at a higher rate than six pice per seer or Rs. 3-12 per maund; and the proclamation goes on to state, that any one infringing its terms will be brought before the magistrate. The Chamber represents that such a proclamation will entail serious loss on salt merchants in the mofussil, who, after paying enhanced duty, weighing charges, and boat hire, have to sell their salt at from Rs. 4 to Rs. 4 2 per maund, in order to realize a small profit. The Lieutenant-Governor is therefore asked to withdraw or disavow the proclamation which, if enforced, will injuriously control the market, and interfere with the free course of trade.

PUBLIC affairs in Cashmere are in confusion, and all classes of the people paralyzed, by the desolation which cholera is making in their homes. A correspondent writes:—"The cultivators had just planted their rice when the cholera broke out; the fields that should be daily prepared for the proper growth of the young plants, are entirely neglected, the men sitting at home watching by the bedside of their sick inmates or burying their dead. It is a most sad and melancholy time, and how long it will last, no one seems to have the remotest notion. There is frequently a cold, moist, disagreeable misty atmosphere, particularly at night, the damp unpleasant odour of which is most depressing and offensive, and it is during the prevalence of this vapour that the attacks of the disease seem to be most frequent. The visitors left in a body for Eulenaga a few days ago, but the Resident is still here, and Maharaja remains at Nisbat Bagh on the city lake. The business of the city is almost at a standstill, and prospects are very gloomy."

SATURDAY, 9TH JUNE.

A RUMOUR is current that the new Loan will be subscribed for by the Native States, and principally by H. H. the Holkar. Sir Lepel Griffin is credited with having made this arrangement with the Government before leaving for Europe.

THE Thibetans are concentrating in some force in the Kupup Valley, which lies in Sikkim territory between the Tukola and Jalep passes, being thus quite close to the head-quarters at Gnatong.

THE Queen-dowager of Burma and her daughter and another of the Alompra princes have been carried to Rangoon.

A POST card will in future be allowed to bear on the front or stamped side a label bearing in print the name and address of the addressee. Such labels may not exceed in size two inches in their length and three quarters of an inch in their width. Nothing besides the name and address of the addressee is permitted to be printed on the label.

MR. JOVIS, the well-known aeronaut, is (says the Paris correspondent of the *Chronicle*) preparing an Atlantic air ship, with which he hopes to cross from New York to some point in Northern Europe during the autumn. The balloon in question which will be called the "Atlantic," will be about 200 feet in height and have a cubic measurement of 25,000 metres. It will only weigh about 4,500 English pounds avoirdupois, and with the car, rigging, passengers, and apparatus about double that amount. The car will be square, and will be divided midway by wooden deck, above which will rise a quarterdeck, both being connected by a ladder. Mr Jovis, who will be accompanied by other passengers, hopes to make 70 miles an hour. He may land in Norway or Sweden, if not in Ireland, in three-and-a-half a days after starting.

THE Government of India has recently ruled that when any officer proceeds on a political mission, or is attached to such a mission, on duty, which involves a prolonged residence in Persia, Afghanistan, or other country beyond the British Indian frontier, the Department of the Government of India, under whose orders the officer is serving, may, when it considers such an allowance necessary, grant him an outfit allowance within the limits of the following scale:—All Covenanted Civil Servants and Commissioned Military Officers and other Gazetted Officers, drawing a salary of not less than Rs. 500, Rs. 1000; Native Attachees, Rs. 500; European Clerks Rs. 500; European Non Commissioned officers, Rs. 250; Native Munshics, &c. Rs. 250; Native Assistant Surveyors, Rs. 250, Native Sub-Surveyors, Rs. 150; Native Assistant Surgeons, Rs. 250; Hospital Assistants, Rs. 125: Political orderlies—Duffadars, Rs. 75; Political orderlies—Sowars, Rs. 36; *Escort*: *Cavalry*—Ressaldar, Rs. 300; Ressaldar, Rs. 250; Jemadar, Rs. 200: Non-Commissioned Officer, Rs. 75; Sowar Rs 36; *Infantry*—Subadar, Rs. 150; Jemadar, Rs. 150; Non-Commissioned Officer, Rs. 50; Sepoy, Rs. 24.

THE English and French Governments having arrived at a satisfactory understanding regarding the emigration of British subjects from India to Bourbon and the French West Indies, orders have been issued authorising the resumption of recruiting in the various British districts and the shipping of coolies from Pondicherry and Karikal.

THE total number of deaths in Calcutta registered during the week ending 2nd June was 188, against 181 and 223 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 12; there were 37 deaths from cholera, against 15 and 30 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 12. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints ammounted to 45 and 18 respectively, against 56 and 11 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 22·6 per mille per annum, against 22·7, the mean of th laste five years.

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1888.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL BEFORE THE VICEROY.

The rate-payers of Calcutta and the Suburbs have addressed a vigorous and well-reasoned representation to the Viceroy praying that in virtue of the powers vested in him by section 20 of the Indian Councils Act, His Excellency may be pleased to withhold his assent to the Bill. With his wonted perversity and disregard of facts an Anglo-Indian contemporary tries to take away, as it were, from the value of the memorial by persistently pretending that it has emanted from the British Indian Association alone and represents the selfish views of the land-holders and house-owners forming that body. It is needless to point out that the house-owners of the British Indian Association never set themselves up as the bulk of the rate-paying public of Calcutta, and it is an universally known fact that the whole body of rate-prayers who take the deepest possible interest in the question have joined in the prayer of the memorial. Twelve months ago there was a rate-payers' meeting at the Town Hall, and there was another only the other day, in which a strong and influential Committee was appointed, and it was entrusted with working out the details of the necessary agitation. But that has not been all; an emphatic lie has been given to the alleged hole and corner nature of the movement by the ward to ward meetings that have been held in condemnation of the Bill all through the last two months. Almost every ward in the northern division of the Town, where the native rate-payers whose interests have been most interfered with reside, has had its own independent meeting expressing the strongest possible disapproval of the thoughtless action of Government in pushing through the Municipal Bill. In the face of facts like these it is dishonest to associate the memorial that has now been addressed to the Governor-General in Council by the whole body of rate-payers of Calcutta and the Suburbs, with any single individual or political body however influential he or it may be.

The spirit of misrepresentation is not confined to the Anglo-Indian contemporary in question. Parliamentary proceedings of the 14th of May last show that the Under-Secretary of State for India is also guilty of misrepresentation. On that date Mr. A. Williams M. P. asked the Under-Secretary of State whether the Municipal Bill contained novel features unknown to like legislation in the United Kingdom; for example, giving the power of voting under the Municipal franchise to the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce and to the Calcutta Trades' Association; and whether the Secretary of State would instruct the Viceroy in Council not to sanction the Bill until the inhabitants of Calcutta had an opportunity of expressing their objection to the measure as at present framed. Sir John Gorst in reply said that "the Calcutta Municipality Bill, which contains provisions of the kind referred to by the hon. member, has been for two years under discussion in the Bengal Legislative Council; and the inhabitants of Calcutta have had ample opportunities of expressing their objections to the measure and making representations to the Secretary of State, if they thought fit to do so. No such representations have been made, and the Secretary of State has no reason for interfering with the discretion which the Governor-General possesses under the Indian Councils Act of assenting to or withholding his assent from the Bill after it has passed the Bengal Legislative Council." Misrepresentation could not really go further, and it is the uttermost perversion of fact to tell the house coolly that "*there has been no such represention.*" The Under-Secretary may not have knowingly been a party to this monstrous misrepresentation and he had probably taken his cue from the Bengal Government which had, not long ago, been telling a deputation of the Calcutta rate-payers that they were too late with their representation. But these "laggards in controversy," as they have been delicately described somewhere, have been, as pointed out already, holding public meetings in condemnation of the measure, addressing memorials to Government and were by no means sleeping over it. The present memorial to the Viceroy also calls attention to these public meetings and it is well-known that the British Indian Association, the Indian Association, the Corporation itself, the different rate-payers' Associations of the Town and the Suburbs, and the various Mahammadan Associations of Calcutta, have been sending up memorial after memorial in condemnation of the measure ever since its inception, without their being paid the slightest regard or heed to. The memorial to the Viceroy points out:—'The prayers which the Deputation submitted for the consideration of the Government had been repeatedly urged in the representations of the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta, of the British Indian Association and of the Indian Association, not to speak of the singular unanimity with which the Native Press had spoken on the subject. Thus for instance your Memorialists beg leave to point out the Municipal Corporation and the Associations named above had in their representations urged that the Chairman should be elected by the Commissioners, subject to confirmation by the Government, that the powers of control vested in the Government should not be extended beyond what is provided for in the existing law, that a further extension of the principle of Local Self-Government should take place by allowing the wards to elect three-fourths instead of two-thirds of the entire number of Commissioners, and that particular bodies such as the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades' Association and the Port Commissioners should not be allowed the right of returning members to the Corporation and the Town Council, to the exclusion of other public bodies in the metropolis. All that the public meeting did was to repeat with greater emphasis than before the views already given expression to by the chief native Associations of the metropolis. Further, when the Bill as finally revised by the Select Committee was laid before the Council, the Hon'ble Kalinath Mitter moved that the Bill be published for six weeks, but the Council allowed only three weeks' time for its consideration by the public. The Bill however as finally revised differed materially from the Bill as originally introduced, and three weeks' time was manifestly insufficient for the consideration of its many important and in many respects wholly new provisions. If there was any delay in the submission of the Memorial of the rate-payers it was in part due to the shortness of the time allowed for the consideration of the Bill.' How in the face of open and incontrovertible facts like these could a responsible officer like Her Majesty's Under-Secretary of State for India take it upon himself to say that "no such representation have been made" is what puzzles us much. We trust the Viceroy will not in the consideration of the question be any way influenced by studied misrepresentations like these.

The rate-payers in their memorial have urged most of the objectionable points of the Bill which have already found adequate expression in the memorials of the various public Associations referred to above, in the utterances of the non-official native members of the Bengal Council and in the columns of the Native Press generally. It is pointed out that the sanitary improvements of the Town to bring which about the present retrogade measure has ostensibly been undertaken, will, as a matter of fact, be materially retarded by its operation. The memorial observes:

"Your Excellency who at great sacrifice and at no inconsiderable risk has visited some of the most insanitary parts of Calcutta is best able to understand the vast works which yet remain to be done before the sanitary condition of the metropolis can be pronounced to be satisfactory. The effect of the amalgamation will be, Your Memorialists submit, to retard the necessary sanitary measures which are needed for the Town itself. To fetter the Town with the Municipal administration of the Suburbs would seriously interfere with the sanitary interests of the metropolis and burden the Town with expenses incurred for the improvement of the Suburbs. The water-supply and the drainage scheme of the Town, the two great preservatives of health, may be extended to the Suburbs, without the Municipal administration of the Suburbs being absorbed in that of the Town. Centralization is entirely opposed to the very tenor and spirit of the scheme of Local Self-Government; and the project of amalgamation by creating a great centralized Municipality extending over a considerable tract of country will go far to deprive the Municipal Commissioners of that local interest which is essential to the success of every scheme of Local Self-Government. Your Memorialists who are residents both of the Town and the Suburbs view with alarm the consequences which may be expected to flow from the amalgamation of the Town with the Suburbs under the terms of the Bill which has now been passed by the Council of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. They may say without the smallest exaggeration, that something like a panic has already been caused among the people, the sure result of which will be the depreciation of the value of property in the Town."

The memorial next proceeds to comment on the unjustifiable disallowance of an elected Chairman to the Corporation of "the centre of intelligence, education, and public spirit of India," on the retrogade constitution of the Corporation and the Town Council, on the vast undefined powers of control vested in the Local Government, on the serious interference with the rights of private property, and with social usages of the people, and on the violence to their religious instincts in virtue of the so-called sanitary clauses of the Bill regarding the cumpulsory removal to hospital in certain cases.

The apprehended depreciation of property due to the novel building and bustee regulations and to the still more novel double system of house assessment is next dwelt upon at large. With regard to the deficiency of water supply sure to be brought on by the working of the provisions of the new Bill the memorial urges that an abundant supply of pure water is an indispensable necessity in an eastern country. In India it is not only necessary for purposes of cleanliness and sanitation, but it is associated with high functions of religion. The water supply of Calcutta is far from being sufficient to meet the daily wants of the people; but this scanty supply is likely to become even less under the provisions of the new Bill which withdraws from the Commissioners the power of fixing the size of the ferrule and allows it to be determined by a schedule attached to the Bill and which can only be changed by the Local Government on the recommendation of the Commissioners. If the Commissioners are fit to be entrusted with the government of the town, surely they might be trusted to fix the size of the ferrule through which water is to be supplied to the rate-payers.

We regret, however, to notice that exhaustive and well-reasoned as the memorial otherwise is, it has unfortunately lost sight of by far the most powerful and fatal objection to the Bill. As we pointed out not long ago neither the Lieutenant-Governor nor his Council has any right to increase the area of Calcutta, and the present Bill as passed is *ultra vires*. By 33 George III. c. 52., the Governor General in Council alone has the power to deal with the question. As we then pointed out, by another enactment passed in the 55th year of George III., the Governor General's power in this respect was confirmed and enlarged and it was laid down that the extension could be made by "order in Council or regulations" sanctioned by the Court of Directors. The Statute of 1854 gave the power of declaring and limiting the extent of the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor to the Governor-General in Council with the sanction of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control. It does not appear that either the Court of Directors or the Governor General in Council ever delegated the power vested in them by 55 Geo. 3. c 84 to the Lieutenant-Governor for extending the limits of Calcutta. Even the Governor General in Council, should he wish it, could not transfer the power of extending the limits of Calcutta to the Lieutenant-Governor, in violation of the express provision of this Statute. The spirit of the Statute distinctly shows that the power of extending the limits of Calcutta should be exercised by the Governor General in Council alone, and by no other person. While the Governors in Council at Fort St. George and Bombay were authorised to extend the limits of Madras and Bombay respectively, the Governor

of the Presidency of the Fort William was not authorised to exercise this power in respect of Calcutta. We repeat we regret that this most important aspect of the question has not been laid before the Viceroy. We are glad to hear, however, that the British Indian Association has separately addressed a Memorial to the Viceroy, especially inviting His Excellency's attention to the legal difficulty referred to above, as this view of the question was not raised in the debates on the Bill in the Bengal Council, and pointing out—referring to Secs 151, 158 and 159 of 33 Geo. 3: C. 52—that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor nor his Council has any authority to extend the limits of Calcutta *even for Municipal purposes.* The law advisers of Lord Dufferin will no doubt tell his Excellency that legal difficulties like these cannot be got over by the exercise of executive power, and we can assure his Excellency's advisers that they will find it no easy task to get over the difficulty by legal means. It is a pity that the Government with all the resources at its command should have neglected to examine minutely the legal bearings of the case before bringing on the Bill and should have brought itself to a pass from which it is difficult to extricate itself constitutionally. Here is a piece of legislation in direct violation of the express law of the country, and His Excellency the Viceroy is coolly asked to sanction its operation. If properly advised we have no doubt that His Excellency will not consent to any such absurdity.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

II.

IT will be remembered that in addition to the permanent members of the Committee, His Excellency the Viceroy sanctioned the association of one or two local members with the general members when they visited any locality. In Bengal Colonel Trevor and Mr. R. H. Wilson were associated with the Committee, and they found it necessary to express their dissent from the recommendations of the Committee in regard to the future Provincial contract with Bengal. The dissent relates to Stamps, Forests, Registration, Police, Jails, Railways and Civil Works with which we shall not deal for the present. With regard to Law and Justice the dissentients are decidedly of opinion that the salary of the Junior Presidency Magistrate should not be less than Rs. 1,000 a month, and would prefer to retain the present figure Rs., 1250, because it is necessary that he should be an officer of sufficient standing to take up important work in the occasional absence of his colleague. Considering the enormous population and large area over which the Presidency Magistrates exercise jurisdiction, the dissentients consider the present scale of remuneration to be very moderate, and they deprecate any change tending to lower the status of the Bench.

The dissent, we are inclined to think, is sound in the main, and although we would materially cut down the present figure Rs. 1,250, we could not accept the Committee's suggestion that a 500 Rs. Deputy Magistrate would do well for the post. We would suggest that the Chief Magistrate's present pay of Rs. 1,500 be brought down to 1,200 Rs., and the other magistrate be allowed to draw 1,000 Rs. a month, which would allow efficiency to be kept up in both the officers and would effect considerable savings. Mr. Ranade in an able dissent of his own says on this subject:—

"The Committee assumed that one highly paid officer was enough for a Presidency town, and that the other officers need not be paid higher salaries than Deputy Magistrates in the mofussil, as the work done by both sets of officers is of the same character. Having acted as Presidency Magistrate for several months, I can say from some experience on this point that one Magistrate is not enough for the higher and more emergent work, and that these Presidency Magistrates must be better paid than the Mofussil officers. The mass of the work may or may not be very similar, but in the Presidency towns important cases constantly crop up, which severely test the Magistrate's capacity, integrity, and independence, and which can never be properly coped with by one highly paid European Magistrate only. The members of the European and Native Bar appear before these officers more often in the Presidency towns than in the Mofussil, and these must feel respect for them, and in this country a low paid official will not command general respect from mere integrity. The Police Inspectors and Divisional Police Officers, who have constantly to appear before the Magistrates to conduct cases, will, if the change proposed be carried out, be in some cases as well, if not better, paid than the officers presiding over the Courts, and such a contrast can only lead to inefficiency and the lowering of the dignity of the Courts."

We are, however, unable to support the dissent from the proposal to reduce the salaries of the third and fourth judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court from Rs. 1,300 and Rs. 1125. We believe the Committee's recommendations are perfectly sound and there is no doubt that these judgeships might be filled, with perfect satisfaction to the public, by officers of the subordinate judicial service, costing Rs. 800 or Rs. 1000. The salaries of the first two judges, namely Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 1,500 also admit of reduction and the reduced emoluments would offer sufficient inducement to Barristers, Vakils, Attornies and Judicial officers that would make as good Judges as ever sat on the Bench. The dissentients make the strange mistake of supposing that the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes is Rs. 5,000 which renders our subordinate judicial officers unfit to do the work ordinarily done there. The money limit of the Court is Rs. 2,000 and even if it was greater as was at one time proposed, our judicial officers would be better able to cope with it than untrained junior barristers mostly unacquainted with the customs and trade practices of the country.

With regard to educational retrenchments the dissentients very fairly observe that they find, that the Government of India, in paragraph 29 of its Resolution in the Home Department, dated 23rd October 1884, accepted the Education Commission's proposal that Native gentlemen of approved qualifications should be held eligible for the post of Inspector of Schools, and they are not aware of any reason why the number of Europeans employed in this capacity should be greater than is required in order to secure for a Director of Public Instruction the necessary preliminary training in administrative work. We find it impossible, however, to support the contention of the dissentients for the retention of the Assistant Inspector of European schools, and we fully appreciate the correctness of the remark of the Committee that since 46 out of 75 of these schools are in Calcutta and the Suburbs, one Inspector without an Assistant ought to suffice for the Calcutta schools, and the others, which are mostly small railway schools, can be visited by the Inspector of the circle, and the hill schools by the Director himself, who, the Committee might well have added, is away to the hills for the greater part of the year. One Divisional Inspector also, namely that of Rajshahye, who is now and generally a European officer, has his office almost permanently located at Darjeeling.

The remarks of the dissentients with regard to the proposals of the Committee to abolish some of the few Government Colleges of Bengal, will command universal approbation. The dissentients rightly observe that the proposals made regarding colleges are of a very sweeping character. The Government of India, in paragraph 33 of the Resolution cited above, bearing date 23rd October 1884, endorsed the views on this subject of the Education Commission, which, in paragraph 343 of its report, recommended that Government should withdraw from the maintenance of the Berhampore, Midnapore, and Chittagong Colleges, without insisting on stringent guarantees for their continuance in a state of efficiency as independent or aided institutions; while in the case of the Rajshahye and Krishnagarh Colleges it held that they might be transferred with advantage to bodies of native gentlemen, provided the new managers give satisfactory guarantees that the colleges will be maintained permanently in full efficiency, and in such a way as to make them adequate for all the wants of their respective localities. In pursuance of this policy, the Midnapore College has been made over to the municipality of that place with a grant-in-aid, and the Berhampore College has been made over to Maharani Sarnamayi. With respect to the Chittagong College, no action appears to have been taken, but the cost of this institution is so trifling that, from a financial point of view, the matter is of no importance. The permanent members of the Committee propose that withdrawal from the maintenance of the Rajshahye and Krishnagarh Colleges should be unconditionally resolved upon, and that the Hooghly and Dacca Colleges should also be placed in the same category with those at Berhampore, Midnapore, and Chittagong as institutions which Government may properly relinquish without requiring guarantees for their permanent maintenance in a state of efficiency. The question how far Government is pledged to maintain the Rajshahye and Krishnagarh Colleges has not been considered, and no reason is given for setting aside the opinion on this subject, which has hitherto been accepted. The proposal to close or withdraw unconditionally from the maintenance of the Hooghly and Dacca Colleges is one, which cannot properly be considered solely from a financial point of view. There are other factors in the question which cannot be ignored in coming to a decision on the point.

THE NEW INDUSTRIAL ERA IN INDIA.

AT the monthly meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute which was held on the 7th ultimo under the presidency of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Sir William Hunter read an able and interesting paper on the important subject which heads this article. Sir William, in the course of his paper, pointed out that during the present generation India had appeared in a new character in the markets of the world. It is well known that in ancient times India was a dealer in curiosities, and in the days of the East India Company she was a trader in luxuries. But the India of the Queen is a wholesale producer of staples, doing an enormous export business. As a matter of fact, India is now entering the market as a competitor with the British workman, and Sir William Hunter thinks it probable that before long she will appear in equally keen competition with the British capitalist. It is true that India has begun to compete with the British workman. The produce of the Bombay mills is competing severely with the cotton manufactures of Manchester in the Chinese market. The importation of English piece-goods into China is steadily falling off, while that of the produce of the Bombay mills is as steadily increasing. But we do not go with Sir William Hunter in thinking it probable that before long India will appear in equally keen competition with the British capitalist. The simple truth is that India does not possess much capital, as is evidenced by the prevailing high rates of interest. An English capitalist would be perfectly satisfied if his investment yielded him 4 per cent. But nothing less than 9 or 10 per cent. would satisfy an Indian capitalist. This is the reason why the policy of raising loans from Native capitalists for the construction of local lines like the Patna-Gya Railway, has turned out a failure. In carrying out this policy, much official pressure was brought to bear upon Native capitalists to invest their money in railways. But the efforts of Government in this direction were not attended with much success, and the policy has now been practically abandoned.

In drawing attention to the fact that during the present generation India has appeared in a new character in the markets of the world, Sir William Hunter pointed out that she was taking up a position which is not without its perils. He observed: "We had, on the one hand this great and powerful England, hard pressed by the necessity of finding work for its own population, and able to impose its economic theories and its imperial laws on the competing population of India. On the other hand, there was the vast Indian people, a people whom we could wrong if we pleased, but whose wrong would assuredly bring shame and punishment to England;

a people no longer silent under injury or incapable of union, but trained by ourselves to criticise our acts, and throbbing with the aspirations of that new national life which we ourselves have called into being." He believed that during the next few years there would come moments of great temptation to England to deal unfairly with India; for the development of India as a manufacturing and food-exporting country would involve changes in English production, which, although bringing their compensations in the end, must for a time be attended by suffering and loss. We should not forget that in the last century, when Indian cottons competed with English fabrics in England, prohibitive restrictions were laid upon the import of Indian cottons into Great Britain. In the present century when English piece-goods were being threatened by the Indian mills, the Indian customs tariff had been more than once dealt with in the interests, not of the Indian revenue, but of the English manufacturer. The perfect justice of these remarks will be readily admitted by all intelligent and unprejudiced persons. The moment the Indian mills began to compete with Lancashire in the markets of the East in the coarser kinds of goods, a strong agitation for the repeal of the Indian Cotton duties was set on foot in England. This agitation was kept up until the House of Commons passed a resolution to the effect that the Indian Cotton duties should be remitted as soon as possible. Strange to say, both Conservatives and Liberals vied with each other in giving effect to this resolution. The Tories who were in power when the resolution was passed in 1877 laid the foundation of the edifice which was completed by the Liberals on their return to power. Both of them were most anxious to purchase the Lancashire vote by making a free gift to the Cotton lords a crore of rupees from the Indian revenues. That the Indian Cotton duties were remitted in the interests of English cotton manufacturers cannot for an instant be doubted. But although India was made to surrender nearly a million of Cotton duties on the plea that they protected native industry against English, England, the great apostle of free trade, will not give up the import duties on Indian silver-ware which represent a tax of about 40 per centum *ad valorem* on the metal employed in the wares, and which yield to the British Treasury the paltry sum of £50,000, or £ 60,000. Sir William Hunter explained to the British public that the competition of India in manufactured goods does not mean the impoverishment of England. He showed that the most striking feature of Indian trade is that with the growth of her own manufactures she seems to have an ever-growing fund for the purchase of goods from England. In 1873, India bought only thirty-one millions sterling of imported merchandise. But she now purchases fifty-one millions. The increased importation of India's food-staples into England will have no injurious effect upon the latter. The wheat trade of Algiers and the Black Sea has already suffered by the Indian competition, and the development of that competition would react much more upon those countries than it would upon England herself. But the increase of India's manufactures will ultimately affect Great Britain injuriously. The hard struggles for life now going on among the educated classes in this country, will soon force them to consider seriously whether India connot produce the articles which she now buys from England and other countries. India can easily make for herself most of the articles which she now imports from abroad, to the value of some 40 crores of rupees. This is an appalling fact. Forty crores annually of the income of India go to pay for articles which her people cannot make, but which they are too apathetic or too unfamiliar with manufacturing processes to make for themselves. India has the advantage of raw materials and cheap labour, and there are many industries which can be successfuly established here. It is indeed a most striking fact that, in spite of the great progress of education in the country the people of India have increased their consumption of imported foreign goods by nearly 70 per cent during the last fifteen years.

"THE TIME HAS NOT YET COME."

LUCIAN, the celebrated Greek satirist and dialogist, speaks of a man who was sitting on the brink of a brook, and who, on being asked what he was waiting for, replied that he wanted to go to the other side of the river, and was waiting till all the waters would flow down and leave the channel dry. Such, we fear, is the attitude of those of our educated countrymen who, professing to sympathize with the objects aimed at by our political associations, keep aloof from them on the plea that the time for agitating for those objects has not yet come. These worthy gentlemen intend to wait till all the 250 millions of the people of India are fully educated, till they all understand the principles of representative Government, till they all become orderly and enlightened, just as Lucian's simpleton waited till all the waters of the river had flowed down into the sea, and the channel became perfectly dry. "The time has not yet come" is the plea of the sluggish, of the unpatriotic, of the ignorant, and of the insincere. It is the plea of the sluggish, of the indolent, of those men who have neither the ability nor the inclination to act. The sluggard complains—"You have waked me too soon, I must slumber again: a little more sleep, and a little more slumber." Such men are the pests of society. They are drones in the bee-hive of our common-wealth. They will sit with folded hands and will not stir, and prevent other people from acting on the pretext that the time for action has not yet come. It is also the plea of the uninterested and the unpatriotic. They feel no interest in the great questions which are now being agitated amongst us, their hearts do not glow with patriotism; but as such a confession would lower them in the eyes of their countrymen, they justify their inaction by the flimsy pretext that the time for action has not yet come. It is the plea of the ignorant. They do not notice the change that has come over the country by the influence of English education and other causes. They fancy that the India of to-day is the India of sixty years ago, that the India of the Queen is the same as the India of the East India Company; and they therefore in their simplicity think that the time has not yet come. It is, moreover, the plea of the insincere and hypocritical. Some of the men of whom we are speaking believe in their inmost souls that the objects aimed at by our political associations are worthy objects, and that their accomplishment would greatly benefit the country, but they will not avow their belief for fear of the displeasure of their European patrons and official superiors. Neither will they speak against those objects, lest they should be vilified by their countrymen, and perhaps burnt in effigy. They, therefore, steer a middle course and say that the time has not yet come.

But the time will never come unless we begin to agitate and to act. No nation in the history of the world was ever perfectly fit for representative institutions till it actually received them. The only way to learn to swim is to go into the water and make attempts to swim; and the lesson can only be learned after many duckings and flounderings and swallowings of water. To say that the people of India must not obtain representative institutions till they are quite fit for them, is to say what another simpleton said that he would never touch water till he had learnt to swim. The fool that he was, how could he learn to swim unless he went into the water and attempted to swim. Or would he, like the classical weaver, learn swimming by rolling himself over a field of *Oola* grass? The best way to be fit for representative institutions is actually to have them, just as the best and indeed the only way to learn to ride is to get on the back of a horse. You may have many stumblings, many falls, you may perhaps break your collar-bone; but there is no other way of learning to ride. It is the same with representative institutions. You must actually get them before you can be quite fit for them. Some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries are in the habit of noticing mishaps and irregularities in elective municipalities in the country and concluding therefrom that the people are unfit for such municipalities. But what nation was ever ready and fit at first for representative Government? Was Greece fit? Was Rome fit? Was England fit? Read the History of the British House of Commons, and notice how many mishaps, how many defects, how many irregularities there are in that history. Were there not bribery and corruption at the elections up to a recent date? Have there not been several reform bills to rectify the representation? Rome was not built in a day, nor was the British constitution hammered out by a stroke. Time only discovers defects, and time remedies them. It is only by having experience of representative institutions that a nation can be properly and fully fit for them.

Some people think that the people of India like a despotic form of Government, and are therefore unfit for representative institutions. The people of India, it is said, believe in the *Ma bap*, or, patriarchal theory of Government, and in none other. They looked to Government as their earthly providence, and never dreamt of obtaining a share in the Government of their country. That was the state of things in the India of the East India Company; but in the India of the Queen, when the seeds of knowledge are sown broadcast over the whole country, when enlightenment and progress are met with everywhere, all that is completely changed. The *Ma bap* theory of Government is laughed at by the rising generation, and looked upon as an antediluvian delusion. Those dark days have gone by, and a new era has dawned upon India. Thanks to the British Government, the schoolmaster is abroad. Political life is manifesting itself in all parts of the country. Fifty years ago we were politically dead, but now political life has been breathed into our nostrils. There are political associations in all the Presidency towns, and branch associations all over the country. Our newspapers, alike in English and the vernaculars, are discussing politics day by day and week after week; and our young men are talking politics all over the land from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas and from Peshawar to Dibroogarh. Possibly there is a good deal of wild, incoherent talk, but this is to be expected in a newly awakened nation. Young India may be only sowing his wild oats, but he is sure to settle down into steady and sober manhood. Every child learns to walk after many stumblings; and it is better to walk and stumble than to be devoid of the power of locomotion. All this shows that political life has commenced in the midst of us, and it is idle to say that the time has not come. If the time has not yet come, we may ask, when will it come? Fifty years hence? A century hence? Or a millennium hence? The truth is, to them who say the time is not come, it will never come. It will only come in the Greek Kalends, or as we say in Bengali, on "little Tuesday." It is a mere pretext to justify inactivity, or perhaps worse, to cover insincerity. In opposition to these sluggards and hypocrites we maintain that the time *has* come. Now is the time. The simple fact that thousands of educated young men in all parts of India, of different creeds and nationalities are clamouring for representative institutions, is itself a proof that they keenly feel the want. And they have already in their political gatherings adopted the principle of representation, since they send delegates from all parts of the country, even the most remote, to their annual gatherings at Bombay, at Calcutta and at Madras; and we have no doubt that the next gathering at Allahabad at the end of the present year, will be on a scale commensurate to the importance of the object, and will for ever dissipate into thin air the foolish allegation that the time has not yet come. Let us hope that the Viceroy elect, who has the advantage of youth on his side, when he assumes the vice-regal sceptre, will give an impetus to the progress of self-government, and move us onward on the path of national amelioration. In the meantime let those few of our retrogressive countrymen who say that the time has not yet come, lay aside that foolish plea, seize time by the forelock, and stir themselves to the great work set before them.

GRIEVANCES OF THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

THE European members of the Uncovenanted Service have sent up a memorial to the Secretary of State praying that pensions should be paid them at two shillings the Rupee. Although they have created a little interest in the House of Commons chiefly through the exertions of Mr. H. S. King and Sir Roper Lethbridge, we venture to predict that their prayer will not be acceded to. No doubt they suffer real hardship owing to the rate of exchange, but the Government never promised to pay them in sterling. It is true that in some of the old Pension Codes pensions are described indifferently in Rupees and in pounds, but in those days silver was not depreciated and the value of a Rupee was two shillings. It is also true that young Englishmen entering the Uncovenanted Service expected to have their pensions, when retiring, at two shillings the Rupee, but that their expectation has not been fulfilled is no fault of Government. Government could not foresee the depreciation of silver, neither has Government caused that depreciation by the fiat of its own will. The Uncovenanted Service, therefore, has no claim on the Government. It is said, however, that though there is no legal claim there is a claim in equity. We do not see how. If the European members of the Uncovenanted Service expected to be paid at two shillings the Rupee, the Government also expected to pay their pensions at that rate; but that things have turned out differently is not the fault of Government as it is not the fault of the Uncovenanted Service. It is no body's fault; it is the fault of circumstances, and those circumstances are beyond the control of Government. All claim, therefore, on the score of either law or equity, must be laid aside. It would have been intelligible if they had appealed to the pity and commiseration of Government; but we are not sure that Government would in that case have responded to the appeal in consideration of the Native members of the Uncovenanted Service who constitute by far the bulk of that service. It is true that by paying to the European members their pensions at two shillings the Rupee, no injustice will be done to the Native members of the Service, but it is also true that it would be showing partiality to the former, and the latter will have to pay for that partiality. As there is no distinction in the matter of pay and pension between the European and Native Members of the Covenanted Civil Service, so there should be no distinction between those of the Uncovenanted Service. Why should the European members of the Uncovenanted Service virtually get one third more pension than the Native members? And who knows it may be soon one-half more? If Government pay their European servants at the rate of two shillings the Rupee, the Native servants should get adequate compensation. On the whole we think the European members of the Uncovenanted Service have been ill-advised to send up their memorial on the lines they have adopted. They would have had better chance of success if they had gone up to Government with a proposal which would have conferred benefit both on the European and Native Members of the Service. A correspondent proposes the following scheme; it may be taken for what it is worth. 1. The highest pension which an Uncovenanted servant usually gets under the present system is Rs. 5,000 a year; let that sum be raised to Rs. 6,000 a year. 2. Under the present system pensions are regulated by a fraction the numerator of which is the number of the years of service, and the denominator 60; let the denominator be made 50. The adoption of the scheme will considerably diminish the misery inflicted by the rate of exchange, and benefit both the European and Native Members of the Service. Under the present system an officer getting Rs. 1,000 a month, after 25 years' service, retires on a pension of $\frac{25}{60}$ of his pay, not exceeding the maximum Rs. 5,000 annually, that is, Rs. 416 and odd per month. Under the system proposed he would retire on a pension of Rs. 500 monthly; the difference Rs. 83 and odd does not entirely neutralize the exchange, but goes a great way towards neutralizing it. Since the above was written Reuter telegraphs:—"In the House of Commons last night (June 8) a debate took place regarding the grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Service. Mr. King moved a Resolution to revise the rules relating to leave, retirement and pensions of members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, or at least to grant a Parliamentary inquiry with a view of securing increased furlough, and to order the payment of pensions at a fixed rate which should be taken at two shillings per rupee. Mr. Gorst recognised the valuable services rendered by officials of the Uncovenanted Service, but he said the complaint regarding leave and pensions was groundless, and the Secretary of State for India was unable to accede to their request. Colonel Hill, member for Bristol, seconded, and Mr. McNeill, member for South Donegal, Mr. Hoare, member for Norwich, and Sir Roper Lethbridge supported the motion which, after an animated debate, was negatived by 166 to 55 votes."

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE Democratic Convention held at Saint Louis has unanimously nominated Mr. Cleveland for the Presidentship of the United States for a second term.

IN deference to the prayer of the Judges of the Court and the people of the Punjab, a sixth Judge has been appointed to the Lahore Chief Court.

WE regret to hear that Sir Frank Souter, the Chief of the Bombay Police, died at Ootacamand of heart disease. In his death Bombay has lost an able officer and a zealous Corporator.

M. NELIDOFF, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, has presented a note to the Porte demanding the punctual payment of the war indemnity due to Russia by Turkey. This demand forebodes the renewal of Russian activity in the Balkans.

THE Pubna Union has been getting up a fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Bharenga tornado of the 27th March. A sum of Rs. 394 has been subscribed, the Maharaja of Kuch Behar giving Rs. 150, the Maharani of Kasimbazar Rs. 100, and the Nababidhan Somaj Rs. 50. It is stated that 38 persons were killed by the storm, while very few persons in the group of villages visited by the tornado escaped without loss or injury. The number said to have been hurt is no less than 3,600.

THERE are political difficulties and complications all over Europe. The difficulty between Turkey and Greece has been revived. The Turkish Governor of Monastir has refused to receive despatches addressed to him by the Greek Consul of that town; and the Greek Governor of Larissa has been instructed by his Government to treat the Turkish Consul of that city similarly. The Italian Consul at Zanzibar has lowered the consulate flag and broken off diplomatic relations with the Sultan, as the latter has refused to ratify the cession of part of his territory to Italy according to the treaty concluded with the late Sultan. The British Agent and Consul General at Zanzibar, however, condemns the Italian action.

THE reference to Full Bench in Nil Madhub Mitra's case as to the admissibility of the confession of the accused to the Hon'ble Kallynath Mitra, occupied the whole of Monday and Tuesday last. Mr. Woodroffe and the Advocate General took up the first day with their respective addresses, and Mr. Pugh followed and Mr. Woodroffe replied on Tuesday. The Judges who tried this important issue of law, spent the whole of Wednesday in deep consultation at the Judges' library, and it was confidently rumoured that there was a division of opinion among them. Unanimity was, however, at length arrived at, and the judgment of the Court was delivered by the Chief Justice on Thursday, allowing the admissibility of the confession. On Friday Mr. Justice Wilson sentenced the prisoner—not capitally but to transportation for life. Mr. Woodroffe has obtained, we understand, the permission of the Judges to appeal to the Privy Council, and a telegraphic message to that effect has already been despatched to England.

FORGERY of currency notes on an extensive scale has been detected in Calcutta, and one of the forgerers is one Mohendro Lall Chatterjee, a well known musician of Patuatollah. He had given 23 forged notes of Rs. ten each to a Kabuli Shalwallah which led to the discovery, and on his house being searched 400 more notes were found and also some parchments, presses and forging instruments. Mahendrolal made his escape and is still at large. His brothers and sons were placed on their trial before the chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday and Saturday last on a charge of abetting the forgery and have been enlarged on bail. Forged notes were very common in Calcutta recently, and have now been probably traced to their right source.

FRANCE within herself is disorganised enough and she has to mend her own internal affairs before she can afford to think of mending others'. In the Chamber of Deputies, on June 4, General Boulanger moved the urgency of the motion for the revision of the constitution and the dissolution of the Chamber. He vehemently attacked the existing *regime*. During the delivery of his speech the General was subjected to incessant interruptions and altercations compelling him to cut short his oration. M. Floquet, in replying to the motion, taunted General Boulanger with aiming at a Dictatorship. A scene of the utmost confusion followed and the House eventually rejected the motion for urgency by 191 votes.

POOR Meher Ali has escaped with his life and we are glad to hear it. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in consultation with Mr. Justice Wilson, who presided at the trial of the unfortunate man for murder of his son-in-law, Sheik Hurry, at the last Calcutta Sessions, has found it possible to commute the sentence of death passed on him into one of transportation for life. Great doubts were entertained as to whether the crime was premeditated or committed single-handed, and the community will appreciate Sir Stewart Bayley's goodness in giving the doomed man the benefit of doubt.

CALCUTTA must have been marvellously benefitted by the various temperance movements which it had lately, judging from the interesting figures given in the list of liquors that found their way intoCalcutta last year. They are as follows:—Champagne, 20,407 gallons, priced at Rs. 4,14,493; claret 37,284 gallons, at Rs. 2,04,643; port 19,184 gallons at Rs. 1,76,886; sherry 15,655 gallons, at Rs. 1,32 092; other wines and liquors 28,976 gallons, at Rs. 2,53 371. This makes up a total of nearly twelve lakhs' worth of wine and liqueurs. In addition to this Calcutta received 717,648 gallons of ale, beer, and porter, valued at fourteen lakhs, which is considerably in excess of the amount in recent years. Pilsener heads the list with 168,611 gallons, the new light English beer, produced by Messrs. Younger and Co., stands at 117,614 gallons as against 43,653 in the previous year. Bass's beer fell last year to 107,756 gallons. There was also a decline in the import of all kinds of spirits, chiefly of brandy, which is being displaced more and more every year by whisky. The grand total stands at the modest sum of 48 lacs excluding of course the country spirits, Rum, Doasta and the indigenous *Dhanyesvari* with which the Government is literally obliging the country by its admirable Abkari system.

THE uproar in England about the insufficiency of the marine defences of the British Empire has met with some success. The House of Commons has voted by a large majority £2,500,000 for the defence of the coaling stations. Lord Charles Beresford and other speakers insisted on the necessity of improved organisation for the defence of the Empire, and especially drew attention to the condition of the British Navy. They censured Government for the apathy shown in providing a limited number of cruisers for the

protection of British trade, and pointed out that there was great want of guns for the defence of the ports both in England and abroad. In case of hostilities breaking out, England's dangers are apprehended most from her nearest neighbours, and it is reported that France has furnished her Naval Commanders with the plans and particulars of the forts and armaments of the British possessions. This may prove idle rumour after all, and, even if true France, for aught we know, maybe busy in these fruitless moves for want of any thing better to occupy her.

WE have not the slightest notion as to the need or the object of the costly annual army relief movements. Whether the distant marches (by rail) may be meant to keep up efficiency of the troops or whether these periodical triumphal processions are supposed to assert British prestige and strike awe into the minds of malcontents and would-be rebels, they are a great drain on the by no means splendid resources of the loyal tax-payers. It had been stated that the financial exigencies of the Government would materially cut down these movements this year. But the Simla special of a contemporary announces so many as fifty-seven Regiments are transferred from Barrackpore to Jhansi, from Darjeeling to Bombay, from Ranikhet to Dum Dum, from Benares and Lucknow to Burma and so on. The transfer of judicial and executive officers has, it may be conceded, some import, fanciful and capricious as at times it becomes. But these needless and expensive military marches, bag and baggage, all are absolutely meaningless.

THE *Englishman* asserted that the recen, charge against Mr. Kirkwood of Patna is baseless. Here is what a correspondent of the *Statesman* who was on the spot, has to say on the subject:

"The case was one of theft, and as the defendant Gosucharan Dosadh was an old offender, he was committed to the Court of sessions by the cantonment magistrate of Dinapore. The complainant's version was that she had gone to fetch water; on returning, she perceived that her door had been broken open. Placing the jar outside, she ran inside the room and missed her brass utensils. She came out crying into the road and a little distance before her, she saw the defendant. In his anxiety to escape, the defendant could not effectually conceal the articles under his arm. The loose sheet which he was wearing was blown aside by a puff of wind, and the stolen articles became visible. A hue-and-cry was raised, and after pursuit, the defendant was arrested He alleged that he had got his release from Buxar jail after 5 years' incarceration, and had come by rail to Mithapore; and was on his way home when a hue-and-cry was raised, and he was arrested, he says, he knew not why. In the course of the trial, the Sessions Judge asked the girl whether she was a virgin. The question was irrelevant, not to speak of its indecency. She was sent to the civil surgeon, who directed the assistant-surgeon to examine her. As a Hindoo, she was defiled by the touch of a Mahomedan. She came crying into court, only to be asked by the judge what she was crying for? What then is the fate of the girl? A *punchayet* of her caste has excommunicated her, and she is now thrown upon the wide world with a deep stain upon her character."

We repeat we demand a free, open and public enquiry, and Government cannot and will not shirk it. Mr. Kirkwood is not wholly unknown to fame and his doings at Chittagong are well remembered. If the present charge is brought home to him he must be dealt with examplarily.

THE movement for the prohibition of slaughter of cows is not confined, it will seem, to the Hindoo community alone. Mr. Cursetjee Sorabjee Jussawalla, a Parsee gentleman of Bombay, has lately submitted a memorial to the Viceroy "praying for the discontinuance of the present practice of slaughtering cows and she-buffaloes for regimental purposes, as a preliminary to the prayer contained in a memorial addressed to the same authority, for the enactment of a law prohibiting the slaughter of animals." The appeal is not based on the plea that the killing of cows does violence to the religious feelings of Hindoos, but rests on the economic argument that serious injury to the welfare and prosperity of the people of India results from the practice. The memorial says—"The wealth of this country mainly consists in its agriculture; and by cultivation, grain of all kinds, cotton, seeds, &c., are produced, on which depends its prosperity. For the purpose of cultivating the ground, no steam or horse power is needed, the requisite animals being bullocks only. It is, therefore, necessary that Your Excellency in Council should take all possible care and precaution for the protection af cows and she buffaloes, and thus increase the growth of cattle, which tend to improve the prosperity of India." If the religious ground is deemed untenable, we hope on the economic ground at any rate Government will find it possible to move in the matter.

LAST week the *Englishman* gave the public the neatest little anamorphosis that we have lately seen. The rate-payers of Calcutta had boldly asserted that the amalgamation of the Suburbs with Calcutta have not been formally enquired into, and it was necessary for our contemporary to contradict the statement as stoutly as possible. The state of the case did not however admit of a flat contradiction, and he resorted to the anamorphosis we refer to. He asked, what did Mr. Reynolds' Committee do? To the uninitiated this was as good a *suggestio falsi* as could be readily thought of and it proved as good as a flat contradiction. Of course he knew perfectly well that Mr. Reynolds' Committee was prohibited to enquire into the general question of amalgamation; but what of that? An advocate is at perfect liberty to say as much of truth as suits his purpose and no more.

THE impending promulgation of the quinquennial Prussian Diet law, the granting of which was originally proposed in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet by the so-called "cartel parties," consisting of United Conservatives and National Liberals, has produced a crisis at Berlin. Prince Bismarck and the Prussian Ministry threaten to resign, because the Emperor Frederick desires that the decree promulgating the law should be accompanied with a letter which His Majesty had addressed to Herr von Puttkamer, the Vice-President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior, enjoining that Minister to prevent official pressure at the elections. Prince Bismarck objects to the official publication of the Emperor's letter, as he considers it to be a reflection on the Staatsministerium. Twice, therefore, within the short time that the present Emperor has been on the throne has Prince Bismarck sought to take advantage of his illness to maintain his dominance in State affairs. Since the above was written Reuter telegraphs:—'Differing from the Emperor Frederick's liberal views, Herr Von Puttkamer has resigned his post as Vice-President of the Council of Minister, and Minister of the Interior. The Emperor has accepted the resignation.'

THE following Official Intelligence is from the Press Commissioner's Office:—

"The following from Burma, Rangoon 5th:—Upper Burma is reported to be generally quiet during last week, the news from Tavoy is that an attack was made on Nabule by 70 dacoits, on the night of the 27th May. The dacoits were driven off by 17 Gurkhas who were stationed there, with the loss of one Gurkha and a villager killed and 4 wounded. The rumour of the death of the Myook is unfounded."

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Narail:—

"I was greatly surprised to see in last week's issue of the "Hindu Patriot" that complaints have been preferred against the teaching Staff of the Narail Victoria College. I am sure the following will be a sufficient reply to such calumniators.

When the College was first opened in 1886, the proprietors, in spite of their very best efforts, failed to get those who had secured junior scholarships after passing the Entrance Examination or even those who had passed the examination in the first division, to continue their studies in the newly opened College. Notwithstanding this discouraging circumstances, out of seven boys sent up for the last F. A. Examination, four have been successful, three passing in the second division, and one in the third division; and out of sixteen boys sent up for the Entrance Examination, fourteen have been successful, three passing in the first division, seven in the second division, and four in the third. I hope, Mr. Editor, the above results, you will admit, are eminently satisfactory and reflect great credit to the Professors and teachers of the College. The proprietors continue to take a keen interest in the welfare of the College. There is a boarding establishment attached to the College and under the immediate supervision of the Principal where boys can have board and lodging at the very moderate rate of Rs. 3-8 a head per mensem. I may here mention that one of the successful candidates for the F. A. Examination from this College who passed in the 2nd Division has secured a senior scholarship of Rs. 20 a month."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES.—Dr. Henry Hanks, author of "Consumption its Treatment and Curability," writes—"The superior efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil over the Pale Cod Liver Oil has proved in my experience, unequivocal. Patients who have persisted for several months in the use of the latter, with scarcely any perceptible improvement, have after a brief trial of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, acquired such fatness, and those distressing symptoms accompanying emaciation have so rapidly subsided, that I have been induced to confide in its reputed remedial powers, and consequently to advise it in substitution for the Pale Cod Liver Oil." Benjamin Clark, Esq., M. R. C. S. F. L. S., author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses," writes,—The effect of the Pale Oil on the circulation is so feebly marked as not to be perceptible; so that in some cases of extreme debility, the patient, from the slowness of its action, is in danger of sinking from exhaustion, or the disease, as consumption, may become incurable from protraction. My inference agrees with the remark that Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil effects a cure in half the time that the Pale Oil does.' Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P
A. C. Berryman, Esq., Madras	16	10	0
The Manager Raj Deo, Gya	7	8	0
The Northbrook Hall, Dacca	13	4	0
Bombay Native General Library	13	4	0
The Bebigunge Reading Club	25	6	0
The Almorah Public Library	13	4	0
H. H. Moharaja of Doomraon	13	4	0
H. Solomon Esq., Commilla	13	2	0
Bombay Fort Improvement Library	13	4	0
Baboo Ramnarain Samadar, Atrasingti	15	0	0
„ Gopal Vishwas Rao Esq., Dhar	13	0	0
„ Mohim Chunder Biswas, Nuddea	15	0	0
„ Mohendranath Mukerjee Jamalpore Monghyr	6	9	0
„ Robi Chunder Ganguly Tangail	20	0	0
„ Mohesh Chunder Sircar, Rungpore	15	0	0
„ Woomalochun Mojoomdar, Bangora	13	4	0
„ Bunko Behary Buxee, Dumka	6	10	0
„ Jodoo Gopal Banerjee, Jhansie	13	4	0
„ Rasseasar Singh, Bhastara	19	4	0
„ R. A. Narayan Singh, Chupra	5	0	0
„ Joteepersad Singh, Makalpore	9	0	0
„ Toolsydas Mukerjee, Sibpore	6	8	0
„ Amritolal Chatterjee, Chuprah	14	12	0
„ Mothuranath Sen, Bankipore	10	0	0
„ Kanty Chunder Bannerjee, Patna	6	10	0
„ Kristo Chunder Guho, Kishoregunge	13	8	0
„ Dharani Dhur Bannerjee, Rawalpindi	13	4	0
„ Kamini Kumar Chandra	5	0	0
„ Ramlal Chowdhury, Khulna	6	10	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*June* 6, 1888.

GENERAL,—Baboo Bonomali Pramanick, Sub-Deputy Collector, Narail, Jessore, is transferred to the Baraset sub-Division of the 24-Pergunnahs District.

Mr T D Beighton, District and Sessions Judge, Dacca, is allowed leave for twenty-nine days, under the note to rule 2, section 73 of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr B G Geidt, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Rajshahye, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge, Dacca, during the absence, on leave, of Mr T D Beighton, or until further orders.

Mr W C Macpherson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Mozufferpore District, is vested with the powers of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B C) of 1880 in that District.

Mr C C Stevens, Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th proximo.

Mr J A Hopkins, Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr C C Stevens, or until further orders.

Mr J Pratt, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Mymensingh, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Midnapore, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr R M Towers, or until further orders.

The order of the 26th April last, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 2nd ultimo, granting one month's privilege leave to Moulvi Abdus Salam Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hughly, is cancelled.

Baboo Bhobotosh Bannerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, is allowed leave for two days, viz., the 11th and 12th August 1887, under section 134 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the furlough granted to him under the order of the 9th March 1886.

Babu Purno Chunder Nag, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, employed on land registration work in Cuttack, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the third grade, with effect from the 1st April 1888.

Babu Norendro Nath Chowdhry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for six months under section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd April last.

Babu Surendra Nath Ghose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, was in charge of the Bagirhat Sub-Division, in the District of Khulna, from the 3rd April to the 14th May last.

Mr H P Peterson, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Rungpore, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District and Sessions Judge of Mymensingh, on being relieved of his present appointment.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,—The following officers are vested with the powers conferred on District Judges by sections 344 to 359 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure in cases where the debts owing by the insolvents do not exceed Rs. 1,000 :—

Babu Biprodas Chatterji First Munsiff of Alipore, and Babu Kartik Chunder Paul, Second Munsiff of Alipore.

Babu Sasi Bhusun Sen, B L, is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Burdwan, to be ordinarily stationed at Culna, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Krishna Nath Roy, or until further orders.

Mr W C Macpherson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, is vested with powers under sections 110, 133, 144, 186, 191 and 260 of Act X of 1882.

Babus Bejoy Gopal Ghose and Girendra Lal Chowdhry are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Municipal Bench at Hughly, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class.

Mr A L McGavin, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigori, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class.

Babu Tara Prosunno Bannerji, Munsiff of Motihari, Sarun, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsiff in the District of Tirhut, to be ordinarily stationed at Durbhunga.

Advertisements.

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta, will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 14th June 1888, *at* 3 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. Mr. Simmons to ask certain questions regarding the water-supply.

2. Mr. Cotton to move "that the Commissioners submited a respectful representation to His Excellency the Governor General in Council praying that the orders communicated in the letter from the Government of India to the Government of Bengal, No. 489-R-T, dated 30th April 1888, may be reconsidered and that sanction may be accorded to a grant of two lacs of rupees available from the surplus funds of the Howrah Bridge to the Municipality as a contribution in aid of the proposed new road from the Bridge to Sealdah."

3. The Chairman to submit for information explanation by the Health Officer, with reference to the Resolution passed on his report for the quarter ending 31st March last, at the Quarterly Meeting of the Commissioners held on the 26th April 1888.

4. To confirm the proceeding of the Town Council at Meetings held on the 28th April and 5th, 12th 19th May 1888.

5. To confirm the proceedings of the Water Supply Extension Committee at Meetings held on the 25th April and 23rd May 1888.

6. To confirm the proceedings of the Bustee and Sanitary Committee at Meetings held on the 12th April and 23rd and 31st May 1888.

7. The Chairman to lay upon the table Vita Statistics for the months of March and April 1888.

JOHN COWIE,
Secretary to the Corporation.

তিন টাকা।

বঙ্গের প্রধান লেখক বঙ্কিম বাবুর দ্বারা সম্পাদিত মহাকবি ঈশ্বর চন্দ্র গুপ্তের কবিতা সংগ্রহ (তদীয় জীবনী সমেত) ১ম ভাগ ২, ২য় ভাগ ১৷৷০, প্রসিদ্ধ লেখক বাবু গোপাল চন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায় প্রণীত যৌবনে যোগিনী ১, পাষাণ প্রতিমা ১, বীরবরণ ১, রাজ জীবনী (ভারতেশ্বরী ও তদীয় স্বামির জীবনী) ১৷৷০ এবং নবযুগ ৵০। মোট মূল্য ৮৵০ কিন্তু ৬ই আগষ্টের মধ্যে লইলে, তিনটাকায় প্রাপ্য, মাশুল ।/০। ৭ খানির মধ্যে কেহ কোন একখানি লইলে অর্দ্ধ মূল্যে পাইবেন। ১৪৮নং বারাণসী ঘোষের ষ্ট্রীট, সংস্কৃত যন্ত্রের পুস্তকালয়ে প্রাপ্য।

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NOTICE.

P. W. D.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION. *The Executive Engineer*

Tenders are invited for manufacturing and delivering the materials noted below. (does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.)

Name of Work.	Tender to be in Form No.	Amount of earnest money to accompany each tender.	Date and hour of opening tenders.	Date of commencement of work	Date of completion of work.	Deposit money required to be paid by the successful tenderer.	Remarks.
Manufacturing and delivering at Noakhalli for Civil Buillings.	P. W. D. Form No. 14 m. (supply of materials)	Vide Table on the form quoted above.	4th July 1888. (12 noon.)	Half before the 31st March 1889.	(1889) 31st July 1889.	10 per cent on the total value of the supply.	Particulars and specification can be seen.
22 Lacs of Tablemoulded and Pugged bricks.							At the office of the Executive Engineer 1st Calcutta Division.
50,000 Cft. First Class Soorkee.							At the Head Office of the Chittagong Division, Chittagong.
50,000 Cft. of Brick material for concrete.							Samples of materials required can be seen at Chittagong

Dated——Chittagong
The 1st June 1888.

F. SILLS C. E.
Executive Engineer Chittagong Division.

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The Greatest Pain Cure Extant.

It has driven out from the system

Acute Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout.

After years of semi helplessness and suffering ; while in ASTHAMA, BRONCHITIS, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, FACEACHE, SPRAINS, it is the surest and safest remedy for these complaints in their severest and most chronic form.

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THE LOWIS JUBILEE SANITARIUM,

DARJEELING.

THE above Sanitarium will be kept open every year from April 1st to November 15th, for the accommodation of all classes of Indian gentlemen except Eurasians. The charges *inclusive* of medical aid will be as follow :—

Classes.	Rooms with single bed.	Rooms with two or three beds.	Food.
	per diem. Rs.	per diem. Rs.	
A. ...	4 8 0	3 0 0	English Style.
B. ...	3 8 0	2 0 0	Orthodox Hindu Style.
	Several in one room.		According to Nationality.
C. ...	Re. 1 0 0 per diem		
Servant...	As. 0 6 0 per diem		

The minimum charge for any class is for one week payable in advance, the day of admission and the day of discharge being counted as one day.

Application for admission should be made to Babu Trailokya Nath Chakravartti, Assistant Secretary. An applicant from a Station outside Darjeeling, wishing to secure accommodation from a specified date, shall have to advance with his application half the charges for the week, commencing from that date. In case he fails to occupy the room within three days from the specified date, he shall forfeit the amount of advance, and all claims for admission without a fresh application. If the applicant takes his admission within three days, the week in calculating charges will commence from the date, specified in his application.

The inmates will be supplied with bedsteads, mattresses, crockery (or Thalas Lotas &c.,) and table cutlery, &c., &c., but not beddings, blankets, or bathing towels.

HARI MOHUN CHUNDRA,
Secretary, Managing Committee, the Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium, Darjeeling.

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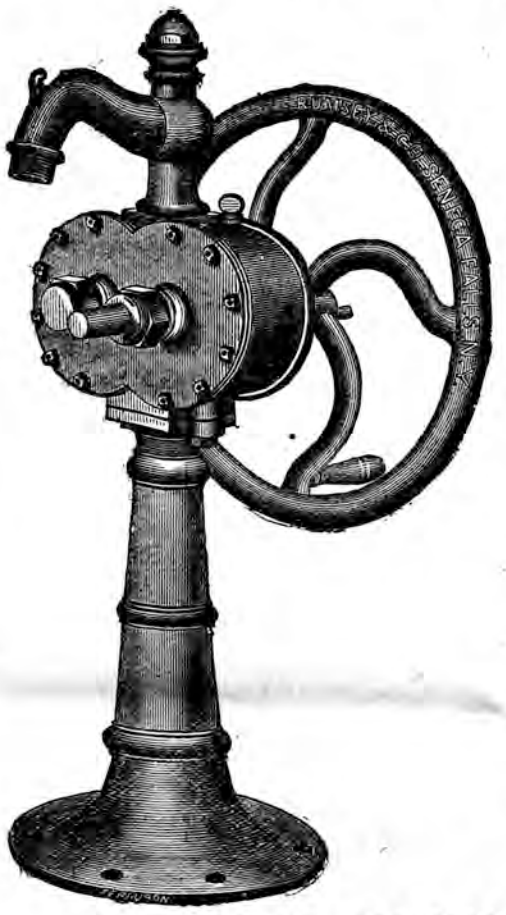

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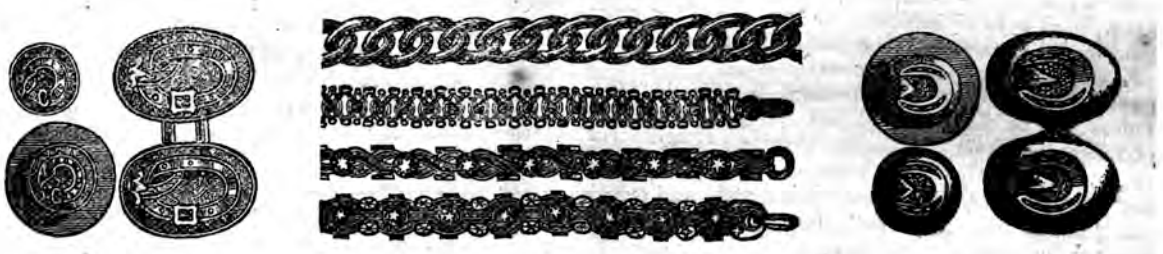

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